

THE WEATHER
Arizona—Fair Wednesday
and Thursday. Not much
Change in Temperature.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

THE REPUBLICAN
Fair, Candid, Straight-
forward—A newspaper for
all the people.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR

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BRIGHT FOLDS OF OLD GLORY HAVE NEW STAR

Hon. George W. P. Hunt
Takes Oath of Office as
First Governor of the
Newly Created State of
Arizona.

CEREMONY WAS STRIKINGLY SIMPLE

In the Presence of Several
Hundred Spectators Gila
Man Was Inducted Into
Office at the Capitol at
Noon Yesterday.

With the ceremony so timed that the ascent to the oath came a few seconds before 12 o'clock, George William Paul Hunt, standing on the portico of the capitol building, yesterday assumed the responsibility of the first governor of Arizona. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Alfred Franklin, in the presence of the retiring territorial officials, the incoming officers of the state, a host of personal friends, a vast assemblage of the men and women of the territory who covered the lawns in front of the building, and William Jennings Bryan who was holding an impromptu reception on one of them. Immediately after the inauguration the governor took his station in the executive chambers with Mr. Bryan on his right hand and the two gentlemen received and shook hands with hundreds who filed through the building to welcome one of the state's first choice for governor and the other the world's most famous "commoner" of democratic faith and holding principles much in accord with the governor.

Simplicity and modest ceremonies were the keynote of the event, in strict accordance with the wishes of the new governor who holds that as a matter of principle the higher the official, the nearer he should place himself on the common level in all affairs of state. In conformity with that conviction he walked to the capitol building and took the oath under no decoration save the state flag and the regimental flag of the national guard. The offices within were devoid of flowers, bunting or any decoration save the fixed furnishings of the apartments. The occasion was impressive, but only by the importance of what was transpiring and the presence of the citizenship of the state whom the governor addressed with all the fervor and earnestness of his soul, after he had taken the oath.

The announcement to Arizona that twenty years of unvarying effort and persistent knocking on the statehood door had finally secured the portal ajar, came in a telegram shortly after 9 o'clock, with the information that President Taft had signed his proclamation of admission. A few moments thereafter a wild chorus of whistles, bells and all manner of noise producers apprised the people of what had occurred, and it was well known that the announced program of inauguration and celebration was on. The first was to be a distinctly official event, the other a general celebration of unbridled rejoicing. About 10:30 o'clock Sidney P. Osborn, secretary of state, accompanied by Alfred Franklin, chief justice and Judge Henry D. Ross, appeared before Captain P. P. Parker, justice of the peace, in his office, and took their oaths of office. These were filed with Mr. Osborn as the new secretary of state, and all was in readiness for the formal occupancy of the capitol building, by Arizona's first state administration.

At 11:15 Governor elect Hunt appeared in the lobby of the Ford Hotel and a few minutes thereafter began his march to the capitol, spectacular in its simplicity. The governor was escorted by many of his official family, democrats' committeemen and politicians, newspaper men and some others who for one reason or another joined in the procession, which included perhaps 200 men. The march was along the sidewalk on the north side of Washington street, for a mile and a half to the capitol grounds. Meanwhile automobiles, carriages and the street cars had been transporting an immense throng to the capitol, and yet others came after so that on the arrival of the governor elect and his escort, a multitude of people were on hand to extend him cheers and welcome.

William J. Bryan who has been visiting his son, William J. Bryan Jr. in Tucson, arrived yesterday morning early, accompanied by the young man who is an Arizonian by adoption, and had preceded the walking brigade to the capitol grounds. When the latter arrived Mr. Bryan was engaged in holding a reception on one of the lawns that had been hastily arranged for him by his friends on his arrival.

Mr. Hunt passed into the capitol and to the second floor corridor accompanied by his friends and acknowledging greetings on every hand for his long connection with public affairs has given him a wide acquaintance wherever he goes in Arizona. He was attired in a brown suit and wore a white carnation in his buttonhole and a soft

(Continued on Page 8)

EDUCATION WAS THE THEME OF PLAZA ADDRESS

Also Trend Toward Popu-
lar Government Was
Touched Upon by
Colonel Bryan.

GREAT CROWD HELD CAPTIVE

Colonel Is Also of Opinion
That Arizona Has Best
Constitution of All
the States.

"The greatest commoner of them all."

That is what Eugene Brady O'Neill called Colonel William Jennings Bryan right to the latter's face, and to the several and respective faces of five thousand cheering people in City Hall plaza at half past two yesterday afternoon.

For the succeeding two hours the "greatest commoner of them all" was busy living up to the word. Some perhaps there were in that great crowd who wouldn't know a commoner from a dish of chop suey, but he that it may the wonderful personality, the appealing oratory, the clear compelling voice, the eloquent gesture, and the simple flow of perfectly selected words held that crowd as effectively as chains, or bars, and "all the king's horses and all the king's men" could not have dragged a corporal's guard from beyond the sound of the speaker's voice.

It was democracy's day, and being democracy's day it was fitting and proper that democracy's prophet should be the one to lift the inauguration celebration from the ranks of the commonplace to that of enthusiastic success.

On the stand with Colonel Bryan were the governor, Mayor Christy, Eugene Brady O'Neill and sundry lesser lights, but the crowd saw only Colonel Bryan, and had ear only for the magnetic words which fell from his ready lips.

"Whether do we drift?" might have been the topic of the speaker's talk, but that wasn't what he called it. Bryan preferred "The Trend of Events Toward Popular Government," and politics aside it was one of the greatest public speeches heard from a Phoenix platform in a month of pink moons.

Among the sub-divisions of his long speech the most important utterance to his hearers was the statement in which he declared his reasons for "not being a candidate for the presidential nomination." These, the Colonel declared, were because so many of his policies had been adopted by Roosevelt and Taft that it would be quite useless for him "to take over the cares and worries of a great office when he could get men to do the work for him and leave him free to visit Arizona."

It wasn't a very definite, or very convincing expression of a determination never again to become a candidate for the highest office the people have to bestow. Bryan didn't cross his heart, and if the claxon call again sounds there is nothing in his Address Day speech which cannot well be turned off as a perfectly harmless joke.

One of the reasons why the Peerless One likes to visit Arizona is on account of its democracy, and because the state begins "a great era with a great constitution."

"The Arizona constitution has an edge on the document promulgated in Philadelphia," Bryan declared that the Oklahoma constitution is a better document than the constitution of the United States and that the Arizona constitution is better than the Oklahoma constitution.

With the initiative and referendum you can get anything else you want," continued the speaker. "I am free to confess that I would have advised the elimination of the recall for the sake of statehood, but I am mighty glad that I did not have the chance to advise you."

Bryan is for the recall of everybody who can be recalled. He would recall judges, and he would establish the presidential primary at the earliest date permissible by a benign providence and the first legislature of the new state.

The income tax amendment received the eloquent seal of his approval, and he commended this proposed constitutional amendment to the early consideration of the legislature.

President Taft came in for arraignment, and the Colonel found fault with the president's use of the word demagogue which he said the president had unconsciously applied to Abraham Lincoln in a Lincoln Day speech when he referred to the "man being above the dollar." According to Bryan, Taft doesn't believe this doctrine which he stated was first elucidated by Lincoln in 1859.

Colonel Bryan then switched from politics to education and for half an hour he drew an eloquent word picture of the advantages of an educational system which will send forth each child full armed to fight his battle on equal terms with every other individual. This, he declared, should be the state's first care. "If God had in-

(Continued on Page Three)

OLD TIME PRISONER WILL GET NEW TRIAL

Man Who Has Already Served Five
Years of Sentence Will Get
Another Chance.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—After serving nearly five years in prison for burglary of the home of Mortimer L. Schiff, where he formerly was employed as valet, Foulke E. Brandt may be tried again to determine if he is guilty of the crime to which he is under sentence to serve thirty years. Judge Rosalsky, who sentenced Brandt, today ordered the withdrawal of the plea of guilty and the substitution of the plea of not guilty for a new trial.

The action was taken after the decision on an application for Brandt's release on habeas corpus by Justice Girard, of the supreme court had been reserved with the comment that the court was "almost convinced" the trial court had no jurisdiction in sentencing Brandt on a plea unsupported by evidence. The feature of today's developments was the appearance of Judge Alton Parker on behalf of Schiff who, he declared, is anxious to have the case shifted to the bottom that "false and infamous scandals" might be proved untrue. According to Parker, Brandt attempted to gain sympathy by "posing as a martyr under the infamous suggestion that Brandt's presence in my client's house was to keep an appointment with one dearer than life itself." He said his client hopes for a trial to enable the public to judge the prisoner's crime and vindicate the honor of his wife.

KENT'S DINNER ON SATURDAY

Big Banquet for Retiring
Judge to Be Held in the
Hotel Adams—Commit-
tee Asks for Names of
Participants.

The dinner to be given by the bar association of the third judicial district in honor of Edward Kent, the retiring chief justice of Arizona, will be held in the Hotel Adams Saturday night, at 7:30 o'clock.

This is the event that was postponed from last Saturday night and the committee in charge, E. E. Marks, Captain Christy and Walter Bennett, is preparing for a royal time.

The committee would like all members of the bar who intend to be present and who have not made the fact known, report to the committee not later than Friday morning that it can make proper preparations.

MAKES GRAVE CHARGE.

New York Newspaper Man Says
Roosevelt Suppressed Corre-
spondence.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The secret code of the state department can be bought in Paris any time, according to Henry N. Hall of the New York World, who testified today before the senate committee investigating the purchase of the Panama canal from a French company. Hall presented the complete code of correspondence between this government and its minister at Bogota, prior to the Colombian revolution. Hall declared part of this correspondence, relating to revolutionary matters, was suppressed by President Roosevelt.

BUSINESS HAS HALTER.

Waits on Congress and the President,
Says Perry Heath.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Interest in information regarding political and business conditions was presented to President Taft today by former Assistant Postmaster General Perry Heath, who has just returned from an investigating trip which took him into twenty states. Heath denied the report that he had gone west in the interest of Roosevelt or any other man. Business, he told President Taft, is hesitating because of uncertainty as to what congress or the president is to do. He added that he had found much misunderstanding of the administration.

CHANCE FOR TRADES.

St. Louis and Washington in Market
For Good Men.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Managers of American league teams began arriving here today for the schedule meeting tomorrow. The schedule has already been drawn up and will probably be adopted. The only interest in the meeting centers in the possibility of several big trades. Foremost of these cases is George Stovall, of Cleveland. As Harry Davis, the new manager has wants a good catcher, and Griffith, of Washington, is badly in need of one or more good pitchers.

NET TIGHTENS ON SCORES OF INDICTED MEN

Dozens of Trade Union
Officials and Others in
the Custody of the
Law.

ONLY A START, SAYS MILLER

Almost the Entire Official
Membership of Bridge
Workers Alleged
Dynamiters.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—The United States government arrested today almost all of the men indicted in the dynamite conspiracy cases. It took into custody within a few hours practically the entire official staff of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, including the chief officers, members of the executive board and about twenty business agents or former business agents. This included Frank M. Ryan, president; John T. Butler, first vice president; Herbert S. Hoskins, second vice president and successor to J. J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer. Each was required to give a ten-thousand-dollar bond for his appearance for arraignment here of all defendants on March 12.

More than forty of the men are union labor officials who are charged with conspiring to destroy by dynamite or nitro-glycerine property of the employers of non-union labor, and it was declared the apprehension of all others will follow within forty-eight hours.

The arrests revealed the identity of men charged with being accomplices of the McNamara and Orle McNamara in dynamite plots embracing almost a hundred explosions which began in Massachusetts in 1905 and were scattered over the country for six years, and which resulted in the wrecking of the Los Angeles Times building and an attempt to blow up the United States senate at Santa Barbara last October.

Forty-one of those indicted were each required to furnish \$10,000 bond and forty \$5,000 bond, making an aggregate bond of \$340,000. Some of those whom the government was unable to find today are reported to have disappeared, through fear or inability to furnish bond. It was intimated that the iron workers' association would be unable to furnish bonds for its indicted members.

Ernest G. W. Bascy, former business agent for the Indianapolis union, and Edward Clark, former agent for the Cincinnati union, who were brought here after their arrest in Cincinnati, were unable to obtain bail and were taken to jail. When Clark appealed to Secretary Hocking for aid, Hocking advised him that the international could do nothing for him, and referred him to his local union. Hocking said it will be impossible for the international to take on the burden of supplying bail for many of the men arrested. Immediately on the arrest of Ryan, he gave a statement to the union men of the country, calling on them to believe in his innocence and the innocence of his co-defendants.

United States Attorney Miller intimated tonight that the grand jury may be reconvened after the arraignment. He said all the men implicated are not caught, and this is just the beginning.

The indictment on which all the men were arrested was made public tonight. It charges all fifty-four defendants with conspiracy to violate the statutes forbidding the carrying of explosives by passenger trains, and details forty-seven transportation charges as overt acts. It names McManigal, the McNamaras and Hocking in each act, but does not specify the part taken by the other defendants. For all the defendants named in each of the thirty-two indictments, according to Miller, sentences may be imposed for each of the offenses. It is the contention of the government that each of the de-

(Continued on Page 9)

STATE OFFICERS.

GEORGE W. P. HUNT, Governor.
SIDNEY P. OSBORN, Secretary of State.
J. C. CALLAGHAN, State Auditor.
D. P. JOHNSON, State Treasurer.
GEORGE F. BULLARD, Attorney General.
C. O. CASE, Superintendent of Public Instruction.
W. P. GEARY, Corporation Commissioner.
E. A. JONES, Corporation Commissioner.
A. W. COLE, Corporation Commissioner.
ALFRED FRANKLIN, Chief Justice.
D. L. CUNNINGHAM, Associate Justice.
H. D. ROSS, Associate Justice.

SLOAN APPOINTMENT READY FOR SENATE

Former Governor's Name As United
States District Judge Will Be
Presented Today For Con-
firmation.

Arizona is not long to be without federal judicial representation for President Taft has announced that the name of ex-Governor Richard E. Sloan as United States district judge will be sent to the senate today.

This appointment has been accepted as a matter of course, for the confirmation of the appointment is none the less welcome to the former governor's friends.

It is expected that the confirmation of the appointment will be opposed by the democrats in the senate, but no doubt is expressed of its prompt ratification by the majority.

Judge Sloan will be provided with a handsome court room in the new federal building now in course of construction on North First avenue when that structure is completed. Until that time he will probably find accommodations in the county court house.

THREE MORE JURORS.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Three more jurors were secured today to try former Mayor Eugene Schmitz. Nine are now in the box and the trial has been on three weeks.

WOMAN'S CLUB ENTERTAINMENT

Pottery Pageant and Smith-
ereens Will Be Seen To-
night in the Clubhouse—
Wealth of Paraphernalia
Loaned by Friends.

After long and arduous preparation, the gorgeous pageant representing epochs of pottery and the play-let "Smithereens" for which final rehearsals were held Tuesday evening, is ready and will occur tonight.

The costuming for this pageant has been directed with a view to having the representation correct in every detail. Music, dances and tableaux will be interspersed at intervals throughout the program.

As an indication of the widespread interest taken in this benefit entertainment, one has only to mention the loaning of a number of costumes at valuable accessories by the Friday Morning club of Los Angeles, which gave a very similar pageant and playlet last spring, and made a decided hit.

There are many interesting facts in connection with the costuming of this play and pageant but want of space prevents the mention of but few. A comb to be worn by Miss Edith Evans has been in her family at least 125 years. Her dress was first worn by her grandmother and is 75 years old.

The central American costumes that will be worn this evening, were purchased in Honduras by Mrs. Fred Wood of Los Angeles and loaned by her to the club women here.

The jug carried by Mrs. H. M. Thornton in the pottery pageant was bought in Italy by Mrs. E. K. Foster of the "Angel city." The apron worn by "Italia" in the playlet was purchased in Rome during a trip abroad made by Mrs. Foster.

WILL DESTROY DOPE.

Large Quantity of Opium Sent From
Glebe to Nogales.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

GLOBE, Feb. 14.—Five thousand dollars worth of opium was expressed today by clerk of the district court of Keefe, to the collector of customs at Nogales. It will be destroyed. It was seized when Dorothy McKeave, of Clifton, was arrested on a charge of smuggling. She gave bond but later disappeared.

LIGHT AHEAD.

Lorimer Committee Thinks It Sees
an End to Its Labors.

[Associated Press Dispatch]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The senate committee which has investigated the Lorimer election agreed today to take on March 23 the consideration of its report to be made to the senate. The committee hopes to dispose of the matter on that day. Discussion in the senate, however, will be prolonged.

CHEERS GREET JOYFUL NEWS OF STATEHOOD

Panoramic Procession of
Admission Day Events
Evokes Enthusiasm
of People.

HUGE PARADE WAS FEATURE

Merrymaking Extended Far
Into Night and Closed
with Inaugural Ball
Held on Streets.

The forty-eighth star has been planted in the blue field of Old Glory.

More with complacency than with enthusiasm Phoenix celebrated the event. The city was crowded, to be sure; hundreds came long distances to see the governor take the oath of office and to shake his hand at the evening reception. But it was not a boisterous, din-creating crowd. The spirit was there, true enough, but it took the form of contentment rather than a glad frenzy.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock yesterday morning a telegraph operator received the message from Washington for which Arizona has waited over thirty years—ever since those days when the old men of the Indian fighting generation dreamed dreams of statehood. From that time until midnight the first Admission Day was celebrated.

The principal events were the inauguration, the Admission day parade and the reception at the Hotel Adams last night. The spectacular feature of the day—the street dance—did not quite come up to expectations, due partly to the indisposition of the crowd and, again, to the unfortunate placing of the band in a position that made it impossible to hear clearly on the street level.

It was estimated by the police that from five to eight thousand outsiders visited the city yesterday. Some arrived the night before, but the early hours of Wednesday saw the bulk of them come into Phoenix. Some walked; many a rancher threw a leg over his cayuse and rode into the city. They came on horseback and by wagon loads, by rail and by automobile. By the time the announcement of the singing of the statehood proclamation by President Taft was made, the down town streets were alive with the amusement-seeking crowd.

Phoenix shut up shop for the day, and Phoenix decorated. The business places remaining open were those which cater to the trade of pleasure-seekers. The rest did no business during the entire day. The national colors were everywhere—in flags, in bunting; in window decorations and in the decorations on vehicles. Automobile owners made special efforts to flaunt the red, white and blue. Scores of cars were driven about the streets all day long, from which fluttered flags and pennants, streamers and well arranged bunting. Souvenir badges were worn by thousands.

The telegram which announced that the chief executive of the United States had affixed his signature to the document which proclaims the birth of Arizona, the state was greeted by the ringing of bells and the explosion of a few fireworks. The great enthusiasm which greeted the news of the adoption of the state constitution was not revived. That, of course, was the last step toward the ultimate end desired and, once accomplished, the final fact became almost a certainty.

However, Arizona drew a breath of relief when that dispatch arrived yesterday. A great presence seemed to exist. There was a new happiness, a new pride—a factor that had never been apparent under the territorial government. It was statehood—the forty-eighth star at last.

And so the interest centered on the one man of the hour—George W. P. Hunt, first governor of the last state admitted from the domain of the Union as it stood at the close of the civil war. Also the Ford hotel gathered the new officeholders, the political wiseacres and the merely curious. The time passed slowly for some, swiftly for others. But the hour came, Mr. Hunt, the citizen, walked out Washington street to become Mr. Hunt, the governor, and statehood seemed even more firmly established than before.

The hundreds who did not see the inauguration were on the streets shortly afterward. The parade, due to start at two o'clock, was on time and the celebrators had not long to wait when once they had selected the vantage point from which they viewed the procession.

As the first report of the forty-eighth salute sounded from city hall plaza, Captain Wilcox, of the national guard, headed the parade into Washington street from Third avenue. The street was thronged with onlookers. The crowd jammed doorways of stores, packed benches or any other elevated devices, overflowed the sidewalk and

(Continued on Page 7)

FOXY COMMONER SIDESTEPS THE REAL QUESTION

"Are You a Candidate?"
Asks Reporter—"It's
a Fine Day," Says
Colonel Bryan.

QUITE IN LOVE WITH VALLEY

Eliminates Himself as a
Presidential Possibility,
But It May Be
Just for Fun.

William Jennings Bryan, Commoner, "Peerless Leader," democracy's idol, the "Moses" of some millions of the untrifled, presidential possibility, and one of America's "foremost citizens," was the top liner at the statehood festivities yesterday.

It is true that a governor was inducted into office; true that a forty-eighth star was added to the galaxy; and that the "Sisterhood of States" was presented with a brand new member of the family, but after all it was W. J. Bryan whom people crowded to see and hear, whose hand they insisted upon shaking, and in whose smile they preferred to bask.

The sentiment was well expressed by one patriot who said: "Governor Hunt will be up there at the head of Washington street for pretty nearly a year. We can go up there and cheer him many times we want to."

Mr. Bryan likes Arizona. He said so. He likes Phoenix, and the Salt River Valley. No secret of state is betrayed in his statement. Bryan himself is the first to acknowledge its absolute verity. Through The Republican he sends his message of good cheer and of congratulation to the people of the new state.

"I am glad to be here today and to help you celebrate," he said. "I made my plans long ago to be in the state at this time, and it is a happy coincidence that makes it possible for me to be here and to rejoice with you over the happy culmination of your hopes so long deferred. You are a great people. You have a great state. I feel almost like an Arizonian myself, and I wish for you and for the new state all possible good fortune, now and always."

Colonel Bryan reached Phoenix early in the morning and was met at the station by Dr. Hughes, whose guest he was during the day. Breakfast was served at the Hughes home in West Adams street, and afterward the Commoner donned a black skull cap and went to the veranda to enjoy the matchless beauty of a perfect Arizona winter morning.

It was here that he responded to the salutations of passing friends, and the Colonel has many friends in Phoenix. For each he had a sample of the hearty hand-shake that at once places the guest at ease and removes all trace of restraint. "I'm glad to see you," the Colonel says, and saying it the visitor is suffused with a pleasant glow of delight. He understands that Bryan is really and truly, heart-to-heartness glad, and the man from Lincoln has made another friend.

The Colonel was willing to talk. He fairly bubbled over with good spirits and reflected in every word his pleasure at the final accomplishment of statehood, which had been announced in siren voices by the whistles and bells of the city. Willing to talk? By all means, but not willing to say that which his followers would like to hear from his own lips; that he would again enter the lists next summer and again charge the San Juan presidential hill as the standard bearer of his party, for which he has already three times gone down to defeat.

Bryan is an adept giver of interviews. Long experience has taught him what to say and what to leave unsaid, and his talk with the newspaper men was remarkable for the things which he might have said, but did not.

So long as Arizona was the subject under discussion, the Colonel was loquacious. He sees for the baby state a great future. He believes that in the development of her mineral resources she will maintain her position in the front rank of producing states, but it is in agricultural development that he prophesies a magnificent future just over yonder.

He looks for experimentation upon the desert with plants and cacti and all manner of at present unimaginable crops which, such experiments will show may be grown in great quantity and with unusual profit, and which as yet have not been dreamed of by the most ardent Burbank.

"There is much to come in irrigation development," said the Colonel, "and I hope that you will not be satisfied until every drop of water possible to be diverted to serve the state has been harnessed and is available for the reclamation of the desert. A sample of what may be accomplished is exemplified here in the Salt River Valley. It is marvelous, but it must not stop here. I am told that the Paradise Valley and other enormous tracts of present desert land are as rich in fertility as this valley. It is a wonderful heritage. See that it is claimed, Arizona."

(Continued on Page 5)